AUGUST 11, 1768. THE NUMBER 899.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Please to insert the following essay of Voltaire's *upon* INOCULATION *in your useful paper, which will oblige many of your readers.* *I am, &c.*

IT is inadvertently affirmed in the Christian countries of Europe that the English are fools and madmen: Fools, because they give their children the smallpox, to prevent their catching it; and madmen, because they wantonly communicate a certain and dreadful distemper to their children, merely to prevent an uncertain evil. The English, on the other side, call the rest of the Europeans cowardly and unnatural: Cowardly, because they are afraid of putting their children to a little pain; unnatural, because they expose them to die one time or other of the smallpox. But that the reader may be able to judge whether the English, or those who differ from them in opinion, are in the right, here follows the history of the famous inoculation which is mentioned with so much dread in France.

The Circassian women have, from time immemorial, communicated the smallpox to their children when not above six months old, by making an incision in the arm; and by putting into this incision a pustule, taken carefully from the body of another child. This pustule produces the same effect in the arm it is laid in as yeast in a piece of dough; it ferments, and diffuses through the whole mass of blood the qualities with which it is impregnated. The pustules of the child in whom the artificial smallpox has been thus inoculated are employed to communicate the same distemper to others. There is an almost perpetual circulation of it in Circassia, and when unhappily the smallpox has quite left the country the inhabitants of it are in as great trouble and perplexity as other nations when their harvest has fallen short.

The circumstance that introduced a custom in Circassia which appears so singular to others is nevertheless a cause common to all nations, I mean maternal tenderness and interest.

The Circassians are poor, and their daughters are beautiful, and indeed it is in them they chiefly trade; they furnish with beauties the seraglios of the Turkish Sultan, of the Persian Sophi, and of all those who are wealthy enough to purchase and maintain such precious merchandise. Now it often happened that a father and mother, after they had taken the utmost care of the education of their children, were frustrated of all their hopes in an instant: The smallpox getting into the family, one daughter died of it, another lost an eye, a third had a great nose at her recovery, and the unhappy parents were completely ruined. Even frequently, when the smallpox became epidemical, trade was suspended for several years, which thinned very considerably the seraglios of Persia and Turkey.

A trading nation is always watchful over its own interests, and grasps at every discovery that may be of advantage to its commerce. The Circassians observed that scarce one person in a thousand was ever attacked by a smallpox of a violent kind; they observed further that when the smallpox is of the milder sort, and the pustules have only a tender delicate skin to break through, they never leave the least scar in the face. From these natural observations they concluded that in case an infant of six months, or a year old, should have a milder sort of smallpox, he would not die of it, would not be marked, nor be ever afflicted with it again.

In order, therefore, to preserve the life and beauty of their children, the only thing remaining was to give them the smallpox in their infant years. This they did by inoculating in the body of a child a pustule taken from the most regular, and at the same time the most favourable, sort of smallpox that could be procured.

The experiment could not possibly fail; the Turks, who are people of good sense, soon adopted this custom, insomuch that at this time there is not a Bashaw in Constantinople but communicates the smallpox to his children of both sexes immediately upon their being weaned. Some pretend that the Circassians borrowed this custom anciently from the Arabians. All I have to say upon it is that in the beginning of the reign of King George I. the Lady Wortley Montague, a woman of as fine a genius, and endued with as great a strength of mind, as any of her sex in the British kingdoms, being with her husband, who was Ambassador at the Porte, made no scruple to communicate the smallpox to an infant of which she was delivered at Constantinople. The chaplain represented to his Lady, but to no purpose, that this was an unchristian operation, and therefore that it could succeed with none but infidels. However, it had the most happy effect upon the son of the Lady Wortley Montague, who at her return to England communicated the experiment to the Princess of Wales, now Queen of England. It must be confessed that this Princess, abstracted from her crown and titles, was born to encourage the whole circle of arts, and to do good to mankind. She appears as an amiable philosopher on the throne, having never let slip one opportunity of improving the great talents she received from nature, nor of exerting her beneficence. It is she who, being informed that a daughter of Milton was living, but in miserable circumstances, immediately sent her a considerable present. It is she who protects the learned Father Courayer. It is she who condescended to attempt a reconciliation between Doctor Clark and Mr. Leibnitz. The moment this Princess heard of inoculation she caused an experiment of it to be made on four criminals sentenced to die, and by that means preserved their lives doubly; for she not only saved them from the gallows, but by means of this artificial smallpox prevented their ever having that distemper in a natural way, with which they would very probably have been attacked one time or other, and might have died of in a more advanced age.

The Princess, being assured of the usefulness of this operation, caused her own children to be inoculated. A great part of the kingdom followed her example, and since that time 10 000 children at least of persons of distinction owe in this manner their lives to her Majesty and the Lady Wortley Montague, and as many of the fair sex are obliged to them for their beauty.

Upon a general calculation, threescore persons in every hundred have the smallpox; of these threescore twenty die of it in the most favourable season of life, and as many more wear the disagreeable remains of it in their faces so long as they live. Thus two fifth parts of mankind either die or are disfigured by this distemper, but it does not prove fatal to so much as one among those who are inoculated in Turkey or in England unless the patient be infirm, or would have died had not the experiment been made upon him. Besides, no one is disfigured, no one has the smallpox a second time, if the inoculation was perfect. It is therefore certain that had the Lady of some French Ambassadour brought the secret from Constantinople to Paris the nation would have been for ever obliged to her. Then the Duke de Villequier, father to the Duke d'Aumont, who enjoys the most vigorous constitution, and is the healthiest man in France, would not have been cut off in the flower of his age. The Prince of Soubize, happy in the finest flush of health, would not have been snatched away at five and twenty; nor the Dauphin, grandfather to Lewis XV. have been laid in his grave in his fiftieth year. Twenty thousand persons, whom the smallpox swept away at Paris in the year 1723, would have been alive at this time. But are not the French fond of life, and is beauty so inconsiderable an advantage as to be disregarded by the Ladies? It must be confessed that we are an odd kind of people. Perhaps our nation will imitate, ten years hence, this practice of the English, if the clergy and the physicians will but give them leave to do it; or possibly our countrymen may introduce inoculation three months hence in France out of mere whim, in case the English should discontinue it through sickleness.

I am informed that the Chinese have practised inoculation these hundred years, a circumstance that argues very much in its favour, since they are thought to be the wisest and best governed people in the world. The Chinese indeed do not communicate this distemper by inoculation, but at the nose, in the same manner as we take snuff. This is a more agreeable way, but then it produces the like effects, and proves at the same time that had inoculation been practised in France it would have saved the lives of thousands.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Anderson's *curious* historical and chronological deduction of the origin of commerce, from the earliest accounts to the present time; *by which, in several instances, it not only appears how gradually knowledge and ingenuity have prevailed over the grossest ignorance and superstition of the former barbarous ages, by means of many valuable discoveries in commerce, navigation,* &c. *to the polishing and greatly improving human society, but it is likewise observable of how late standing are many of those useful inventions of the conveniences of life which now seem to be so common and necessary among us that we wonder how our predecessors could live without them. They will perhaps be entertaining to some of our readers, and tend to promote a disposition for the further improvement of useful arts, as well as the discovery of new ones among such of the* patriotick *and* ingenious *in* America *as have it in their power to encourage profitable inventions, especially such as, at this time, may lessen the price of labour, and improve and multiply the productions of their country.*

THE earliest account of the invention of letters, or writing, seems to be that in *Cicero de natura Deorum*, who makes Mercury to have been the first discoverer of them to the Egyptians; by chronologers computed to be so early as the year of the world 2054, and before the incarnation 1950 years. The Phenicians, near neighbours to Egypt, soon learned them from thence, and afterwards communicated this knowledge to the Greeks.

Agriculture and vine dressing are said to have been first taught the Egyptians by Isis (Ceres) and her husband Osyris (Bacchus) King of Egypt; the latter of which, in his travels into Germany, is likewise reported to have introduced the same useful arts there, about the year of the world 2241, as well as into Greece and Italy, through which he returned with his army from Arabia and India, where he had inculcated the same arts among the inhabitants of these countries, and expelled their tyrants.

In the year of the world 3681, and 323 years before Christ, wrought silk is said to have been first brought into Greece from Persia, by some who had been with Alexander in the eastern countries.

Lucullus, the Roman Consul, 70 years before Christ, returning to Rome from the Mithridatick war, introduced cherries the first time into Italy from Cerasus, a city of Pontus Cappadocius, near Sinope, on the Euxine sea, from which city the Romans named that city Cerasum; and in less than 100 years after cherries became common in all the countries northward and westward under the Roman power. They also brought into Italy about this time many other curiosities of fruits, flowers, and plants, from Greece, Asia, and Africa: Apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Media, pomegranates from Carthage, &c.

It is generally agreed that the greatest modern wine countries of Europe, viz. France, Spain, and Portugal, did, in more ancient times, cultivate corn much more than vines; but by degrees, says Strabo, the Gauls left the more general use of malt liquors to the Germans and other northern nations, and made wine their chief liquor. The like may be said of the Spaniards and Portuguese, more particularly of the latter, who also have, more lately, turned much of their arable, &c. lands into vineyards, since England began to take off such great quantities of their wines.

In the year of Christ 276 vines are said to have been first planted in Germany, about the rivers Rhine, Maine, and Moselle, as also in Hungary, and the northern parts of Gaul.

Pancirollus says that about the year 400 bells were invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola in Campania, and thence named Campaniæ.

(*Anno* 555) Certain Monks who had been in India, having acquainted the Emperour Justinian of their being able to obtain for him what he had so long wished for, viz. that the Romans (for so they continued to call themselves at Constantinople, though Rome and its western provinces had been before possessed by barbarians) should not be obliged any longer to purchase raw silk of the Persians, nor of any others; for they, having lived long in a country called Serinda, could now assure him that although the origin of raw silk had been a secret from the west, it proceeded from certain worms, taught by nature to spin it out of their own bowels; and that although it was impracticable to bring those worms so far alive, yet it would be easy to procure their bags, wherein were innumerable eggs, which being covered with dung, and thereby heated, would produce those worms. Hereupon the Emperour promised them great rewards for their undertaking: They therefore returned to Serinda, and brought thence those eggs to Constantinople; whereby raw silk was in time produced in abundance, to the great enrichment of the provinces, it being soon worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c.

(555) About this time, according to Pancirollus, water mills, for grinding of corn, were invented, or probably only reinvented, by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths.

(674) Glass makers were this year brought from France into England, upon occasion of building the new abbey of Westminster; the church of which was, by French masons, built of stone after the Roman manner. Abbot Benedict, says venerable Bede, also brought over artificers skilled in making of glass, which until then had been unknown in Britain; whereby he glazed the windows of that church and monastery, and thereby taught the English the art of making glass, which had proved so useful in making of lamps, and other vessels for divers uses.

(722) About this time lived Winefred, an English Monk, who though he was named Boneface, for his goodness, yet being at variance with the Bishop of Salisbury, who was a native of Ireland, got him condemned as a heretick by Pope Zachary for teaching that the world was round, and that there were antipodes. This, however, was no more than what Lactantius, St. Jerom, and St. Justin, though Fathers of the Church, had declared to be heresy long before.

(758) About this time the eminent musical instruments called organs were first brought into Italy and France, and thence into other parts of Europe, from the East or Greek empire, where they were first invented, and applied to religious devotion in churches, in singing the praises of Almighty God.

(870) At this time, as all historians agree, there were scarcely any other but timber houses in England. Alfred, upon restoring peace to his kingdom, began to build his palaces of stone or brick; but he was not followed therein by his Nobles, &c. until many centuries after.

(887) King Alfred first invented a measurer of the time of the day, clocks not being, even long after this, discovered. He caused six large wax tapers to be provided, each being twelve inches in length, by the burning of which he measured out the twenty four hours; and perceiving that the burning of these was unequal, occasioned by the wind through the windows, and the cranies through the walls of his chapel, &c. to prevent that inconvenience he invented a lanthorn made of wood, and thin scraped plates of white horns of oxen, glass being then a great rarity in England. Time measuring was probably in use very early, although the dial of Ahaz be the earliest account we have of any such. The ancient Greeks and Romans used three different time measurers, one of which was hour glasses, the second was sun dials (*solaria*) the third was a vessel filled with water, called a *clepsydra*, having a small hole in its bottom, whereby they measured their time both day and night.

(900) After the discovery of letters in the world necessity put men, in very early times, upon various materials to write on: With some pieces of the inner bark of certain trees, as the birch, &c. were first rung together; with others, the broad and tough leaves of certain other trees. The Egyptians, in the time of Alexander the Great (or perhaps sooner) are said to have been the inventers of a factitious substance, made from a kind of dog grass, or flag, which they called papyrus; and this was the first manufactured matter for writing upon, being long in great use and repute, because it could be folded together in sheets, like our modern paper. The city of Pergamus has the credit of the invention of dressing of sheep skins, so as to bear writing upon, which is said to have been invented by King Attalus, and which from thence was called Pergameum in Latin, and we and the French call parchment; being, beyond all other matter, the most proper for recording of things which require a long duration. It was at the close of this 9th century, according to Montfaucon's essay on the Egyptian papyrus, that a better kind of paper was first made of cotton; and in the 12th century, according to the same author (though others make it so late as 470) that the manner of making cotton paper introduced the present still better and cheaper paper made of linen rags.

(950) About the middle of this century, according to Talent's tables, and those of some other chronologers, the science of numeral algebra was invented in Arabia by Geber, others say by Mahomet Moses; but literal algebra was much later. It was near 500 years later before algebra was known in Christendom.

(970) About this time, say our English historians, trials by a jury of twelve men were first instituted.

(979) When one reads that in King Ethelred's unhappy reign, and even that of Canute the Great, there was so barbarous a practice as English people's selling their own children and kindred into foreign parts, with as little concern as they did their cattle, who can forbear lamenting the barbarous and wretched state of such a country, and a professed Christian country too! There must surely have been a redundancy of people, and at the same time a great want of employment for them at that time. This shows the infinite advantage of commerce, manufactures, fisheries, and navigation, to a nation; whereby all their poor may be employed, not only for the benefit of their parents and families, but for the wealth and strength of the community.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. PRINTER,

IT is a common observation, how just a one let others determine, that there are no better laws than ours, or any worse executed. If this charge is well founded, the reflection in a great measure lies on our Justices of the Peace, who are chiefly intrusted with the executive part of the government, which ought to be administered by men of distinguished knowledge, understanding, and integrity; and whether the Gentlemen now in commission are happily endowed with these qualifications, the present state of police will best demonstrate.

I was the other day in company with ſeveral magiſtrates of our Sovereign Lord the King, to whom the neighbourhood and county is much indebted; and as I had conceived a good opinion of theſe Gentlemen, gueſs how much I was ſurpriſed to hear them, upon almoſt every occaſion, rap out a volley of oaths, and interlard their converſe with thoſe horrid expletives? Can theſe be magiſtrates, ſaid I frequently with myſelf? Is it poſſible that thoſe men ſhould be appointed to guard, maintain, and enforce the laws? If ſo, how can I poſſibly turn informer againſt them, and demand the penalty of the act againſt common ſwearing? In ſhort, I was ſo much diſſatisfied that I retired much ſooner than I deſigned, highly chagrined and diſappointed.

The impropriety of ſuch behaviour is ſo glaring that I am convinced it muſt ſtrike the meaneſt perſons who appear before theſe Juſtices; and imagine, therefore, that I cannot do a greater piece of ſervice to them than thus publickly, by means of your paper, to hold up to them the deformed picture. The reaſon which determined me to hint the matter to them in publick was a remark of a neighbour of mine, who obſerved to me, on my mentioning my great diſguſt of that vile practice, that it was no new remark of mine; for that he knew ſeveral *famous* magiſtrates no leſs guilty, and no leſs obſerved. If ſo, ſaid I, a gentle hint in the papers may do for all.

Nothing ſurely is ſo amiable as a perfect conſiſtency in character, nothing of greater uſe to the publick, nor more highly to be eſteemed, than an active conſcientious Juſtice. It is a pity any ſuch ſhould loſe their due influence by a defect ſo mean, ſo worthleſs. I hope they will conſider the friendly and well meant hint of their countryman. To them it is needleſs to enlarge on the impiety, inſignificancy, indecency, and inutility, of common ſwearing; they are all ſuppoſed to know it well, and they are the ſacred guardians for their King and their country to enforce that act which forbids it: If they ſwear themſelves then, how are they juſt to their King and country? A ſwearing Juſtice is a monſter in nature. Mr. Printer, if you think proper to enlarge on this ſubject, and give your own, or any other ſerious thought upon it, you are at liberty to do ſo.

I am your humble ſervant,

N——, *July* 18, 1768. A. Z.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

A converſation between Ireland *and* Wales.

Wales. WHAT joy, ſiſter Ireland, your countenance ſhows!
Some ſecret delight ſure your heart overflows;
How do ye good ſiſter; what news can you tell?
I'm dull as a Dutchman, cot ſplutter hur nail.

Ireland. Rare news, my dear ſiſter, to you I'll diſcloſe,
The quarrel's renew'd 'twixt the Thiſtle and Roſe;
Their railing, reviling, will ne'er have an end,
While Diſcord in Wilkes finds ſo hearty a friend.
How happy the ſons of fair liberty now!
How happy his daughters! joy ſmiles on each brow!
Now down with the Thiſtle and up with the Roſe,
For Wilkes is a member for Middleſex choſe.
What compliments now from all parts of the nation,
From tinkers, from tailors, from every ſtation!
They all cheerfully join to contribute their ſhare
* To the ſon of the Prince of the power of the air;
The Middleſex freeholders firſt have begun,
† To honour the ſire by electing the ſon.

Wales. Then is this the rare news that you ſay you'll impart?
Is it this, my dear ſiſter, ſo tickles your heart?
As for me, I muſt freely confeſs I can't find
Such delightful ſenſations ariſe in my mind;
For I hate, to abhorrence, all inteſtine ſtrife,
Betwixt father and ſon, betwixt huſband and wife:
And this between ſiſters ſo ſhocking appears,
Their female reviling's ſo harſh to my ears,
That I heartily wiſh, by agreement, they'd prove
A bulwark of freedom and ſiſterly love.

Ireland. Will not Wales, with brave Wilkes, and his liberty, join,
To confine the proud Scots to the north of the line?
Upon haggies, and each other, then let them prey,
On their own barren mountains, 'mongſt rocks, let them ſtay:
For in England no more ſhall they cheriſh their ſouls,
Nor enliven their ſpirits with full flowing bowls;
But, oblig'd in their native cold climate to roam,
Be ſufficiently puniſh'd by ſtaying at home.

Wales. Fie ſiſter, dear ſiſter, you have ſurely forgot
That a Welch or an Engliſhman's brother's a Scot,
Or that Scotia's your ſiſter, you're ſo very hot;
Such ungenerous reflections I cannot approve,
They differ ſo far from true ſiſterly love.
O may harmony her kind influence impart,
And diveſt of all paſſion each prejudic'd heart!
Nor no mobs, nor no Wilkes, will ever I join,
Nor at their juſt puniſhment can I repine;
No ſiſter nor ‡ daughter will e'er I confine,
For what hurts their freedom will ſurely hurt mine.

* *Alluding to a piece called the compliments of Old Nick to the freeholders of Middleſex for electing his eldeſt ſon Jack to repreſent them.*

† *The ſame alluſion.*

‡ *The colonies.*

Of the GENERAL PRINCIPLES *of the Difference to be found in the* LIVES *and* OPINIONS *of* MEN.

THE firſt diſtinction which ſhould be made in man is that of his mind and body; but without dwelling upon a point, which is perhaps more difficult than it is yet imagined, and conſidering man as an individual compoſed of theſe two parts, I think I ſee in him three general principles of all his actions, from which ariſe three different kinds of life.

I conſider him as acting from his appetites purely natural, or by the paſſions which objects excite in him, or at length by reaſon, which, as it is pretended, diſtinguiſhes him from other animals. Theſe three principle have, ſince the beginning of the world, been, and continue to this time actually to be, the cauſes of three kinds of life amongſt men.

The firſt forms that of the nations we call barbarous, who think only of ſatisfying their natural appetites, a life commonly more innocent than ours. The ſecond that of almoſt all the world, who think of nothing but how they ſhall gratify their paſſions; this one of his avarice, that one of his ambition, another of his ardour after pleaſures, and ſo on. The third kind of life is that of thoſe who under the title of philoſophers, or of men of ſenſe, pretend to reform the two others by reaſon; and theſe are comparatively a ſmall number, fitter for ſpeculation than for action, and to criticiſe the world than to correct it.

But this diverſity of principles, which has introduced into the life of men the three fore-mentioned principal differences, is not only to be found in human nature in general, but in each man conſidered as an individual; ſo that there does not exiſt one who may not be ſaid to act every day of his life in conformity either to his natural appetites, to his paſſions, or to his reaſon. Thence it is that ſo little uniformity is to be found in human life, and that each man is ſo various a being, ſometimes giving all to his appetites and paſſions, and ſometimes to his reaſon, which however ceaſes to be reaſon when ſtrained beyond the bounds of common ſenſe, and throws a man into bewilderings as dangerous as are his paſſions; ſo that this medley of characters which is to be found in the world ought to occaſion no wonder, ſince reaſon, that ſovereign which ought to eſtabliſh order in it, is often what ſpoils all by it weakneſs and uncertainty, inſomuch that it were to be wiſhed that men ſhould rather follow their firſt motion than their reflexion, becauſe in that caſe the good would do good with more ſureneſs, and the bad would be ſooner and more generally unmaſked.

There are three other leſs general principles of that prodigious diverſity which is obſerved in the opinions, and conſequenly in the lives, of men; conſtitution, fortune, and habit. Many will have it that it is to conſtitution that all our actions are to be attributed, that the true ſprings of every man's fortune are in his conſtitution; that virtue itſelf has no other foundation, and that this pretended free agency, that leaves us to the choice of good or evil, is but a chimera. Judicial aſtrology, if admitted, would countenance this opinion; for if it were true that, after having obſerved the moment of one's nativity, a ſkilful aſtrologer could foretel the whole caſt of one's life, this could only be from the conjunction of certain planets that neceſſarily form a certain conſtitution which determines men to certain actions, and ſuch a one, knowing perfectly thoſe conjunctions and influences, muſt ſhrewdly conjecture what a man will do by what he is capable of doing, and even by that alone foreſee the accidents that muſt happen to him. But ſetting aſide this frivolous ſcience, and not to deſpoil man thus abſolutely and entirely of his liberty, let us only ſay that if conſtitution does not totally actuate him in every thing it ſurely enters into every thing; that men are amorous, ambitious, virtuous, and even devout, each according to his reſpective conſtitution; and that it is, which is the true cauſe, that there is no finding two perſons who act in any of thoſe characters exactly alike, however their bottom may be the ſame. Proceed we now to fortune.

I preſume there is no one who has not, by his own experience, been made ſenſible that one thinks and acts differently in good and bad fortune, in affluence and in want. From that alone I think one may conclude that great Princes, favourites, Miniſters, and the extraordinary opulent, are, as one may ſay, of another nature than the commonalty of mankind; and the truth is, that there is no having any dealings with them without perceiving it. It muſt alſo be allowed that not only they, but all the reſt of the world, take the ſpirit of their condition: The citizen, the labourer, the ſoldier, and the merchant, have all different ideas of the ſame thing; and one ſhall do without ſcruple what another would not, for any conſideration, have ſo much as thought of. This difference of ſentiments goes yet further: Each profeſſion, and each trade, the phyſician, the architect, the joiner, and the ſhoemaker, have each the particular ſpirit of their profeſſion; ſo that a man of ſenſe, if he were blind, and only heard them talk, could hardly miſtake them. There is another ſort of men who pretend to adapt themſelves to all ſorts of characters, and enter into the humour and opinion of others as thoroughly as if they were their own: Theſe are the courtiers and flatterers; by theſe I underſtand all thoſe who pretend to have a temper more pliant and ſupple than others, but they are all ſtamped with the ſame mark, eaſy to be known, and the more deſpicable for that they have nothing of truth in them, nor any ſentiments that are properly their own. They are a herd of vile and nauſeous complaiſants, oftener adopting the bad than the good of life.

Habit joins its force, and conſtitutes the third principle of the diverſity of human actions and opinions, into which the other two are often reduced; habit, a principle ſilent and ſlow, but ſure. One may alſo aver that a man, by a conſtant repetition of the ſame action, may be brought to conceive that there is no doing otherwiſe. I have ſeen perſons make love regularly by the clock, and always at the ſame hour. A thing naturally diſagreeable may come to pleaſe, through the force of habit; and as every one ſees things under different aſpects and circumſtances, no wonder that they have all different opinions. It is alſo by means of habit that education has ſometimes the power to change a man's nature; for by dint of turning him always to the ſame ſide he will at length take the bent, and be managed as horſes are broke in the training.

LONDON, *May* 11.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Houſe of Commons unanimouſly rechoſe Sir John Cuſt, Bart. member for Grantham, their Speaker for the enſuing Parliament.

Yeſterday ſeveral Peers took the oaths and their ſeats in the Houſe of Lords.

Yeſterday there were 420 members of the new Parliament ſworn in, and took their ſeats in the Houſe of Commons.

On Monday night, about eight o'clck, a number of people aſſembled about the Manſion Houſe in a riotous manner; when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, going down among them in order to appeaſe them, was groſſly inſulted, and ſome of his ſervants in endeavouring to prevent his Lordſhip's being hurt were ſeverely beaten. Several of the rioters were ſecured, and ſent to the Poultry Compter.

Yeſterday in the forenoon a great body of people aſſembled about the King's Bench priſon, in expectation, as it is ſaid, that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the Parliament Houſe, and deſigned to convey him thither. They demanded him at the priſon, and grew very tumultuous, whereupon the riot act was begun to be read, but they threw ſtones and brickbats while it was reading; when a young fellow, ſon of the maſter of the Horſe Shoe, a publick houſe in Blackman ſtreet, being ſingled out, was purſued by one of the ſoldiers, and ſhot dead on the ſpot. Soon after this, the crowd increaſing, an additional number of the Guards was ſent for, who marched thither, and alſo a party of Horſe Grenadiers; when, the riot continuing, the mob were fired upon by the ſoldiers, and it is ſaid five or ſix were killed on the ſpot, and about 15 wounded. Two women were among the wounded; one of whom died yeſterday evening in St. Thomas's hoſpital, and the other was not expected to ſurvive until morning.

A confirmation is received of the blowing up of the Defiance, an Eaſt India ſhip, and that the accident happened on the 27th of December laſt, in her paſſage from Bombay to Baſſora, by the careleſſneſs of the gunner's ſteward in drawing ſome arrack. She had above 300 men on board, including ſeamen, all blacks, except ſome European officers and ſergeants, and only 35 men were ſaved.

May 13. Mr. Wilkes is ſtill in the King's Bench, and not ſent to the Tower, or poiſoned, as reported yeſterday.

On Wedneſday a great number of ſeamen, to the number of 10,000, marched through the city, in the moſt orderly manner imaginable, not allowing any ſet of men to mix with them. No. 45, and all other party marks, they totally aboliſhed; and they would allow of no other words than "GOD bleſs the King, and proſperity to the Parliament." When they came to Weſtminſter they were poſted in Abingdon buildings, where they remained as quiet as poſſible, and helped the conſtables to keep the peace. In the mean time Capt. Fall, their agent, delivered a petition, ſetting forth that the neceſſaries of life were ſo dear that without an addition of wages they could not maintain their families. Capt. W———, attended by Capt. Fall, and Meſſ. Bell and Greenvill, maſters of ſhips, got on the top of a coach, and aſſured them they could not obtain their requeſt immediately, but that as ſoon as poſſible they would endeavour to get them relief; at the ſame time begged they would go home to their different ſhips, and behave peaceably, in the ſame orderly manner they had continued all day. The word of command being given by their Captain, they marched off peaceably; and there is not the leaſt doubt but they will return to their duties for their own good, and the ſatisfaction of the publick. At the ſame time three or four Lords, and other Gentlemen, took great pains to put them to rights; and it is expected they will have relief in the beginning of the ſeſſion.

Yeſterday the riotous ſailors unrigged ſeveral Dutch and other ſhips at Deptford, to prevent their ſailing.

Yeſterday morning the ſmall field pieces, and other arms, belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, were removed from their armory in the Artillery Ground to the Tower, for fear of any ſeizure being made thereof by the populace.

May 14. Yeſterday morning died of a decline, at Carlton Houſe, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa Anne, in the 19th year of her age, third daughter of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, to the great grief of their Majeſties, and all the Royal Family.

NEW YORK, *July* 11.

BY letters from Grenada we learn that a duel was lately fought at that iſland between Captain Gordon of the regulars and a merchant of that place, in which the former was killed. It ſeems Captain Gordon fired his piſtol three times at the merchant, and wounded him twice, his antagoniſt's piſtol miſſing fire every time; but being favoured with a different one from his ſecond, the fourth attempt proved fatal to Captain Gordon, being ſhot through the body, and died on the ſpot.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 11.

BY accounts from all parts of the country, there is the greateſt proſpect of plentiful crops; which muſt be very comfortable, conſidering the preſent ſcarcity of caſh.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

July 28. Florida Packet, Robert Elam, from New Providence, with 50,000 limes, 50 dozen pine apples, 300 wt. of turtle, 400 feet of mohogany plank, and 12 ſets of bedſteads.

30. Peggy, Thomas Ramſay, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.

Auguſt 2. Betſey, Abraham Cooper, from Jamaica, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

Auguſt 1. Betſey, William Scott, for Glaſgow, with 361 hhds. of tobacco, 620 pigs of iron, 12,000 ſtaves, 400 hoops, and 1 hhd. of rum.

2. Spiers, James Luſk, for Glaſgow, with 436 hhds. of tobacco, 1 caſk of indigo, 10,000 ſtaves, 300 hoops, 25 tuns of pig iron, and 1 hhd. of rum.

3. Randolph, Robert Walker, for London, with 467 hhds. of tobacco, 26 hhds. of ſkins, 2 hhds. and 16 barrels of ginſeng, 3 hhds. of bees wax, 4 tuns of bar iron, and 9500 ſtaves.

3. Guildford, Stripling Coſby, for Madeira, with 2033 buſhels of corn, 138 buſhels of peaſe, 4 hhds. of rum, 5 barrels of flower, and 5000 ſhingles.

4. Nancy, James Kippen, for Glaſgow, with 248 hhds. of tobacco, 4 hhds. of ſkins, 5000 ſtaves, and 400 feet of oak plank.

☞ *Any Gentlemen who borrowed* BOOKS *of the Hon.* PHILIP LUDWELL, *deceaſed, and have not returned them, are deſired to ſend them to the Poſt Office in* Williamſburg; *where his library, among which are ſome valuable aud ſcarce books, is to be ſold on very low terms.*

MANY of our cuſtomers not having an opportunity to pay us their ſubſcriptions, but annually, in *Williamſburg*, we have got the favour of the following Gentlemen to collect for us, who will give proper receipts. We make no doubt, therefore, but that thoſe who live convenient to them will diſcharge their preſent balances, and continue to pay yearly, the great expenſe attending our buſineſs requiring punctual payments; which will enable us to give that ſatisfaction we flatter ourſelves we have hitherto done, and hope ſtill to have it in our power to give.

We are the Publick's obliged

And moſt obedient humble ſervants,

PURDIE & DIXON.

Meſſ. GIBSON & GRANBERY, *Suffolk.*
Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT, *Nanſemond.*
Mr. JOHN HAY, *Southampton.*
Mr. GEORGE PURDIE, *Iſle of Wight.*
Mr. JAMES BAIRD, *Surry.*
Mr. WILLIAM HENDERSON, } *Cabin Point.*
Mr. WALTER PETER, }
Meſſ. AMOS & JAMES LADD, *Charles City.*
Mr. GLAISTER HUNNICUTT, *Suſſex.*
Mr. WILLIAM STITH, *Brunſwick.*
Mr. PAUL CARRINGTON, *Lunenburg.*
Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, *Halifax, North Carolina.*
Mr. CHARLES DUNCAN, *Prince George.*
Mr. NEIL BUCHANAN, jun. *Dinwiddie.*
Col. THOMAS TABB, *Amelia.*
Mr. JOHN FISHER, *Oſborne's.*
Mr. JOHN ESDALE, *Warwick.*
Mr. JAMES LYLE, *Rocky Ridge.*
Mr. ALEXANDER M'CAUL, *Richmond.*
Mr. DAVID ROSS, *Goochland.*
Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, *Hanover.*
Mr. JOHN SEMPLE, *King William.*
Mr. JONATHAN HIND, *Fredericksburg.*
Mr. EDWARD DIXON, *Port Royal.*
Mr. HUGH CAMPBELL, *Hobb's Hole.*
Mr. JAMES GREGORIE, *Urbanna.*
Mr. DAVID BOYD, *Northumberland.*
Mr. AUGUSTINE MOORE, *York* county.
Mr. HENRY KING, *Hampton.*
Mr. WILLIAM M'CAA, *Norfolk.*
Mr. DAVID CROSS, *Portſmouth.*

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, in* YORK *town,*

A genteel PHÆTON,

and HARNESS, that has not been uſed more than a twelvemonth. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM MITCHELL.

ELIZABETH CITY county, *Auguſt* 2, 1768.

THIS is to give notice to *James* and *Joſeph Briggs*, of *New Kent* county, that the ſubſcriber has got a bond of theirs of 90l. aſſigned to him, which was payable to *William Mitchell* of *Hampton*, and ſhould be glad that they, or ſome friend for them, would take it up by the 10th of *October* next. HENRY ALLEN.

Juſt arrived in JAMES RIVER, *from* AFRICA,

THE JUBA, JOSEPH WHITE maſter, with three hundred choice healthy SLAVES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, the SALE of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred* on *Monday* the 29th of this inſtant *(Auguſt)* and continue until all are ſold.

Burnley & Braikenridge.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLICK VENDUE, *at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in* New Kent *county, on* Tueſday *the 20th of* December *next, and to continue until all are ſold,*

SEVERAL VERY VALUABLE

SLAVES,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION TOOLS, STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, CORN, FODDER, *&c.* Credit will be allowed until *April*, 1769, for all ſums exceeding 10 l.—At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold the ſubſcriber's PLANTATION, on the north ſide of *Chickahominy* river, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, offices, and other uſeful and valuable buildings, and a large body of low grounds, well timbered with aſh, oak, and cypreſs; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of ſale, upon bond and good ſecurity to

PETER RUSSELL.

To be SOLD,

TWELVE hundred acres of LAND, in *Louiſa* county, on [illegible] run, 50 miles above *Page*'s warehouſe; [illegible] 200 acres of land in *Hanover* county, near the *Slaſh* church; and the reverſion of half a tract of land in *King William* county, about 4 miles above *Page*'s, and 8 miles above *Aylett*'s warehouſe, containing 490 acres, now in the poſſeſſion of *William Cowne*. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to the ſubſcriber, in *New Kent* county.

JOHN AYLETT.

THE ſubſcriber finding it impoſſible to do juſtice to his creditors without diſpoſing of his eſtate, and very difficult to ſell it for near its value, intends to diſpoſe of the ſame by way of LOTTERY, and hopes to be countenanced and encouraged by the publick, as his misfortunes were not occaſioned by any want of induſtry, but by accidents, and his too hoſpitable, friendly, and generous temper, by being ſecurity for many people, and obliged to pay their debts, to a very large amount, which all my acquaintance can teſtify; and the adventurers will have the pleaſure of affording ſome relief to a diſtreſſed family. The ſcheme is as follows:

Priz.		*Val.*	
1 of		*L.* 500	To conſiſt of 291 acres of land, in the county of Glouceſter and pariſh of Kingſton, known by the name of Marlow's, about a mile from Pianketank river.
1 of		190	To conſiſt of 133 acres of land, adjoining the former.
1 of		80	A likely Negro man named Sam, about 26 years old.
1 of		80	A likely Negro man named Tom, about 24 years old.
1 of		80	A likely Negro man named Ned, about 19 years old.
1 of		30	A Negro man named Peter, about 40 years old.
1 of		12	An old Negro man named Harry.
1 of		50	A Negro boy named Will, about 13 years old.
1 of		25	A Negro boy named Phill, about 5 years old.
1 of		70	A likely Negro woman named Rachel, about 18 years old.
1 of		70	A likely Negro woman named Beck, about 17 years old.
1 of		15	A Negro woman named Mercy, about 54 years old.
1 of		15	A Negro woman named Phillis, about 53 years old.
1 of		20	A Negro girl named Dinah, about 5 years old.
1 of		15	A Negro girl named Sall, about 3 years old.
1 of		15	A Negro girl named Sue, about 3 years old.
1 of		12	13 yards and a quarter of tabbine luſtring.
1 of		12	13 yards and a quarter of do.
1 of	*L*	10	11 yards and a quarter of black tabby.
4 of	5	20	To conſiſt of fine thread.
1 of		5	6 china diſhes, and a dozen of plates.
1 of		5	6 china diſhes, and a dozen of plates.
1 of		6	4 china diſhes, and 2 ſilver ſalts, with ſhovels.
1 of		5	To conſiſt of bed ſcrews and coblers tools.
1 of		7	6 good walnut chairs, and a long cherry table.
3 of	9	27	3 beds and bedſteads, with ſheets, one blanket, and counterpane, to each.
100 of	5	50	To conſiſt of cattle, to be valued by three indifferent men.
1 of		30	A Janus mare with foal by Valiant.
1 of		20	A mare colt 3 years old, got by Wittington, out of a Janus mare.
1 of		15	A mare colt got by Wittington, out of a Janus mare, 2 years old.
1 of		15	A mare colt 3 years old, got by Wittington.
1 of		11	A mare colt 2 years old, got by Driver.
1 of		8	A large gray mare 12 years old, ploughs and draws well.
		L. 1525	

47 Prizes.
258 Blanks.

305 Tickets, at *L.* 5 each, is *L.* 1525.

The above lottery is to be drawn at *Glouceſter* court-houſe on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *November* next, under the management of Meſſ. *Thomas Whiting, Francis Whiting, Francis Tomkies, David Kerr*, and *Jaſper Clayton*; of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS BOSWELL.

N. B. A liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette, after the drawing of the above lottery.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a dark brindled bull, marked with a ſwallow-fork in each ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s.

GEORGE RIVES.

PORTSMOUTH, *Auguſt* 1, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon, and return in a ſhort time.

2‖ JOHN MITCHELL.

Williamſburg, Auguſt 4, 1768.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN ſoon.

CHRISTr. BROMADGE.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Saturday *the 1ſt of* October *next, on the premiſes,*

A PLANTATION in NANSEMOND county, at *South Key* bridge, on *Black-water*, containing about 130 acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe 32 by 24, with four rooms on a floor, and a brick cellar, all ſuitable out-houſes, a young thriving orchard, and every thing in good repair; alſo a ſtore-houſe, and two new warehouſes 30 by 20 each, with 10 foot ſheds on every ſide. The ſituation is well known to be convenient for trade, being on a very publick road, and contiguous to a very conſiderable ſcope of a well ſettled country. There is nine feet water up to the warehouſes, and as the landing is within 20 miles land carriage, and the moſt convenient to navigation on *Nanſemond* river, conſiderable advantage will be yearly made by ſtoring pork, tobacco, *&c.* intended from *Roanoke*, and the other rivers in *North Carolina*, for *Virginia*.

At the ſame time will be ſold a PLANTATION, within three miles of the former, late the property of *Michael Daughtree*, containing about 200 acres, on which is a new dwelling-houſe, out-houſes, orchard, *&c.* well fenced, and in good order for cropping.

There will likewiſe be ſold a likely young Negro fellow, ſome horſes, cattle, hogs, houſehold furniture, *&c.*

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and ſecurity to

9 JAMES GIBSON, JOHN DRIVER, } Truſtees.

SMITHFIELD, JULY 28, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of cutlery to diſpoſe of by wholeſale, at a low advance, among which is a great variety of ſhoe, knee, and waiſtband buckles, chapes and tongs, coat, breaſt, and ſleeve buttons, knives, razors, ſnuff-boxes, ſhears, ſciſſors, locks, bolts, ſteelyards, gimlets, deſk furniture, ſtanding vices, *&c.* alſo goldſmiths, ſilverſmiths, and blackſmiths files, of all ſorts and ſizes. Any aſſortments will be made up if above 10 l. ſterling value, the time of payment made eaſy, and the goods delivered here or at *Norfolk*.

2 GEORGE PURDIE.

BRUNSWICK, JULY 28, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to make immediate payment, the better to enable him to diſcharge his debts, or they may depend on being ſued, without further notice; and thoſe to whom he is indebted are deſired to make application the 10th of *November* next, at which time he will moſt aſſuredly diſcharge his debts.

2‖ BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

SOUTHAMPTON, JULY 28, 1768.

RECEIVED from on board the *Elliot*, Capt. *Alexander Ferrie*, from *Glaſgow*, laſt fall, a bale marked TW, No. 5, containing nine pieces of plaiding, 381 yards, and 10 dozen plaid hoſe, in lieu of a bale of oſnabrugs of that mark and number ſhipped me by Meſſ. *Simſon, Baird*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*, which ſhould have contained 1608 yards. As Meſſ. *Simſon, Baird*, and Co. write the oſnabrug was examined at the cuſtom-houſe at *Glaſgow*, I imagine the miſtake has been made in delivering my bale to ſomebody elſe from on board the ſhip, who marks with TW. Should that be the caſe, whoever has the ſaid oſnabrugs in poſſeſſion, by writing me a few lines by the poſt, informing me thereof, will oblige

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, by virtue of a decree of the worſhipful court of* Prince Edward *county, to ſatisfy a debt due to Mr.* Robert Haſtie, *at* Prince Edward *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 19th of* September, *being court day, for ready money,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing by eſtimation 1200 acres, lying on the head branches of *Mountain* creek, being the land whereon the late *Stephen Collins* lived, and ſubject to his widow's right of dower.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the land by Mr. *George Moore*, or the ſubſcriber.

JAMES SCOTT, Sheriff.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the *Occoquan* furnace, in *Prince William* county, on the 14th inſtant, a country born Negro man named BILLY, the property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; he is a very well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews tobacco, can play on a violin, which he carried away with him, and is by trade a ſhip carpenter; had on and with him when he went away a black cotton velvet jacket, two white ſhirts, one pair of brown and a pair of check linen trouſers, an old fine hat bound round the brim with black tape, two pair of ſhoes, and plated buckles. He was lately brought from *Carolina*, where, by virtue of a forged paſs that ſome good natured perſon had wrote for him, he had travelled without much interruption, and very poſſibly may prevail on ſome other of his acquaintance to forge another, to aſſiſt him in proſecuting his intended ſcheme of getting to *South Carolina*, where he expects to be free. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to the ſaid furnace, ſhall receive a reward of 5 l. if taken in *Virginia*, and 10 l. if taken any where out of it.

July 16, 1768. THOMAS LAWSON.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation in *Buckingham* a mealy bay horſe, with 4 black legs, aged about 8 years. He is 4 feet and an inch high, has ſomething like a brand on the near buttock, but not diſtinguiſhable, and is appraiſed to 50 s. He came to my houſe laſt winter, and has been there, or thereabouts, ever ſince.

ROBERT BOLLING, jun.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Thurſday *the 18th inſtant, for ready money,*

A LARGE quantity of oſnabrugs, brown rolls, *Iriſh* linens, breeches patterns, and ſundry other dry goods, *&c.* alſo a ſtrong well built ſloop, which has been but two voyages to ſea, well found, a mulberry frame, and carries 2700 buſhels of grain to ſea, or 3000 in the rivers, with ſafety.

2 WILLIAM M'CAA, V. M.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 2, 1768.

IMPORTED a few months ago in the *Dunkirk* a truſs, containing red BLANKETS, marked TNW in a piece, No. 5. It would be taken kind of the perſon who has it in poſſeſſion to acquaint or contrive it to us, and the charges ſhall be thankfully paid by

RICHARD TAYLOR, & Co.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 27, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber begs the favour of thoſe indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting ſuch accounts as are not complied with into the hands of an attorney, which will be very diſagreeable to Their humble ſervant,

THOMAS SKINNER.

N. B. I have by me a parcel of fine *Engliſh* calf, dog, morocco, and white calf ſkins, ſole leather, and all ſorts of materials for making boots, ſhoes, ſlippers, *&c.* which I intend to make up cheap for ready money. I have alſo ſeveral things in my branch of buſineſs to ſell cheap for caſh. T. S.

To be RENTED *for a term of years, or* SOLD,

THE half-way HOUSE between YORK and HAMPTON. For conditions inquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

AUGUSTINE MOORE.

To be SOLD *on reaſonable terms, for caſh or good bills of exchange,*

A SEA SCHOONER, of about eighty tuns burthen, two years old, and now fit to take a cargo in.

Alſo a SLOOP, of fifty tuns burthen, now on the ſtocks, and may be launched in three weeks.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county.

Tf ROBERT BILLUPS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *June* laſt, a Negro fellow called CAJAH, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a downcaſt look, well made, a very ſlovenly fellow, his voice ſounds as if coming out of a hollow tree, and reads and writes very well. I am apprehenſive he will endeavour to make his eſcape from the colony. Whoever conveys him to me, in *King William* county, ſhall be well rewarded.

Tf CARTER BRAXTON.

RUN AWAY from a quarter belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *John Thompſon*, deceaſed, in *Albemarle* county, about three years ago, a tall mulatto wench, ſlim made, has long hair, and is about 30 years old. She has ſome pretenſions to freedom, and obtained a paſs from one of the Juſtices of the county in order to ſeek for witneſſes to ſupport her claim, but has never returned, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Peterſburg*, or to have left the colony. She is a ſenſible wench, and may impoſe on the credulous for a free woman. Whoever apprehends and conveys her to the overſeer at the quarter ſhe left, in *Albemarle*, Mr. *Melchiſedech Brame* in *Caroline*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 5 l. reward, or if taken out of the colony 10 l.

WILLIAM HOLT, Executor.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation in *Amelia* county, on *Luth*'s creek, a dark bay horſe, about 7 years old, and branded on the near buttock O. Whoever delivers him to me in *Blandford*, or to *John Watkins*, overſeer on the plantation, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward.

PETER RANDOLPH BLAND.

To be SOLD,

THE pleaſant and healthy ſeat of *Boſworth*, with about 1500 acres of level land, none of which but is good for grain, and great part extraordinary fine tobacco land. There is belonging to the ſaid tract of land 100 acres of meadow, thought by good judges to be inferiour to none in the colony. There is a great quantity of fine marl in the hills of *Beaver Dam* creek, which runs through the middle of the land. On this creek is a very valuable double mill, with bolting cloths, *&c.* and the pond abounds with fine fiſh, peculiar to that ſtream, which may be catched in great numbers nine months in the year by angling. Theſe fiſh are accounted by many Gentlemen to be equal in goodneſs to any in the colony.

Boſworth lies between *Newcaſtle* and *Richmond* towns, 12 miles from the firſt, and 9 from the latter place. I believe no place in *America* has been ſo noted for the longevity of the inhabitants as this neighbourhood, which I think a very good recommendation, eſpecially to thoſe who love to enjoy health and long life.

"Here health majeſtick moves along,
"All gay with ſmiles."

Boſworth houſe is large and very convenient, and there are every other neceſſary houſes, with about 2000 peach trees, large apple orchards, and a great variety of choice fruit trees. No place in *Virginia* has fruit in greater perfection than this. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms, and will be ſhown the land in my abſence, by Capt. *Samuel Meredith*, Mr. *Oliver*, or Mr. *Bell*, who are near neighbours. Credit will be allowed until 1773 for half the money.

4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

N. B. There is great plenty of wild ducks, pheaſants, and woodcocks, in this neighbourhood.

POETS CORNER.

EPILOGUE *spoken by Mr.* CHRISTOPHER BROMADGE, *laſt Monday ſe'nnight, at a benefit acted for him by ſome* YOUNG GENTLEMEN, *&c. in town.*

SAILORS are ſeldom poets, though often poor,
Nor know your claſſick or Pierian lore;
Our harſher phraſes of——*Avaſt*——*Belay*,
Would ſound but roughly tack'd unto a play:
Yet honeſt gratitude we ſailors ſpeak,
Although unvers'd in Latin or in Greek.
Long have I been capricious Fortune's ſport,
Now met a friendly, then a hoſtile, port;
Through variegated ſcenes of life been toſs'd,
And oft eſcap'd with all the RIND loſt,
Which now's the caſe, I ſpeak it to my coſt;
Peſter'd with warrants, writs, and ſcire facias',
With dire petitions, and your curſed ca'ſa's;
Yet thanks to friends, whoſe boſoms ſtill are warm,
By their kind aid I hope to brave the ſtorm;
In happier ſcenes to ſpend my future days,
And bid adieu to epilogues and plays.
To all this audience too my thanks I give,
In peace and plenty may they happy live;
Nor ever feel Oppreſſion's iron hand,
But LIBERTY for ever bleſs their land.

PARODY *upon an old* SONG.

THOUGH wedlock's deſpis'd, and ſtale virgins not rare,
Believe me, dear maidens, while thus I declare:
I'm a man that would marry, O! could I but find
(I care not for riches) the girl to my mind.

Not the prude whoſe religion and virtue are pride,
Not her whoſe immodeſty nothing can hide,
Not the belle of the city, with flattery blind;
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the girl to my mind.

Not a Sappho devoted to writing and ſnuff,
Not the prattler who thinks ſhe can ne'er talk enough,
Not the girl that's too forward, or laviſhly kind;
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the girl to my mind.

Not the Lady of faſhion, a gameſter, a rake,
Not the dull ſleepy ſoul that no pleaſure can wake,
Not her whoſe affections could vary like wind;
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the girl to my mind.

But the girl who has beauty ſufficient to pleaſe,
Whoſe paſſions are tender, whoſe heart is at eaſe,
Who has ſenſe to correct all the faults ſhe may find;
She, ſhe, and no other, is the girl to my mind.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Hector M'Aleſter's*, in *Albemarle* county, on *Monday* the 2d of *May* laſt, a half blooded likely gray horſe, about 4 feet 10 inches high, 7 years old this ſpring, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, trots and gallops well, ſhod all fours, but has no perceivable brand. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to *James Buchanan*, merchant at *Shockoe*, to *Hector M'Aleſter*, merchant in *Albemarle*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Amherſt*, ſhall have 40 s. reward; and if ſtolen, upon conviction of the thief, 20 l.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a bay mare, about 7 or 8 years old, about 4 feet 4 inches high, has a very good bell, and branded on the near buttock IH.
JOHN GLOVER, jun.

To be SOLD,

A DOUBLE decked veſſel, now on the ſtocks, which can be finiſhed in a ſhort time. She is about 210 tuns, built by a prime hand from *Boſton*, will carry a great burthen, and is eſteemed a very fine veſſel. For terms apply to
Tf BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Monday *the* 12*th of* September *next, at* Suffolk, *being* Nanſemond *court day,*

TWO valuable Plantations, in the ſaid county, containing about 300 acres each. The firſt below and adjoining *Suffolk* town, the ſituation high, extremely pleaſant, and very convenient for publick buſineſs, having a wharf with a large warehouſe on the river, and ſeveral good landings upon a creek which bounds the plantation on the eaſt ſide; a good deal of the land is cleared, and in order for cropping. The paſturage is very plentiful, and a large marſh, which by ſome ditching may be made very valuable.

The other plantation lies within half a mile of the former, adjoining Col. *Riddick's* lands, and the *Great Diſmal* ſwamp. The land is extremely rich, and capable of any production that can be expected from a fertile ſoil; it alſo abounds with large white oaks, and ſome cypreſs. The paſturage is luxuriant, and has the advantage of a reed range joining it, by which almoſt any number of cattle might be kept in full fleſh through the winter without any other aſſiſtance. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and ſecurity.

Thoſe two plantations will be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

There will alſo be ſold, on the ſame credit, at *Hartford* court, *North Carolina*, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *November* next, being court day, a plantation in the ſaid county, on both ſides of *Chowan* river, containing about 500 acres, on which is a well accuſtomed ferry, and a fine fiſhery, where very large quantities of herrings, ſhads, and other fiſh, may be caught in the ſeaſon; the low grounds are very rich, and an extraordinary fine range contiguous.

Any perſon wanting a more particular information may apply to *Gibſon* and *Granbery* in *Suffolk*, or the ſubſcriber on the firſt mentioned premiſes. Tf JOHN REID.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 25*th of* Auguſt *next, at the late dwelling-houſe of* John Robinſon, *Eſq; deceaſed, in* King *and* Queen *county*,

All his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

a quantity of faſhionable PLATE, CHINA, *&c.* likewiſe his COACH and HORSES. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all articles above twenty ſhillings value, on giving bond with good ſecurity. And ſome time this fall a number of SLAVES, belonging to that eſtate, will be ſold on ſhort credit, of which further notice will hereafter be given, by

EDMUND PENDLETON, } Adms.
PETER LYONS, }
5

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Goochland*, laſt *July*, a tall ſlim black *Virginia* born fellow named DICK, about 35 years old, has a ſurly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the uſual clothing of labouring Negroes, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured in MIDDLESEX county, where he formerly lived. He is very ſenſible, and will endeavour to impoſe upon the publick, and paſs for a freeman; and as I have been lately informed that he intends to leave the colony, I muſt therefore entreat all commanders of veſſels, and others, that if ſuch a perſon ſhould offer his ſervice they will have him ſecured and delivered to the ſubſcriber, who will give FIVE POUNDS reward. Tf LEONARD PRICE.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale,*

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Moyſer's* creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Haliſax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

Tf RICHARD RANDOLPH.
JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of SUSSEX county a middle ſized Negro woman, who appears to be half gone with child, has on a *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat and petticoat, ſays her name is PAT, and that ſhe belongs to *Edward Munford* of *North Carolina*. The owner may have her, by applying to the gaol of the ſaid county.
3m JAMES JONES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD *on very reaſonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered on next fall,*

THREE thouſand ſix hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered LAND, lying on both ſides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Peterſburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the reſt there is an excellent range for ſtock. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame by applying to *William Naiſh*, on the premiſes. For terms inquire of Col. *Archibald Cary* in *Cheſterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurſt Skelton* in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming*, Mr. *William Fleming*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Cumberland* county.
Tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	*Val.*	*Rents.*
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
3 Blanks.			
300 Tickets, at 10 l. each,			L. 4000

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.
Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	*Value.*	*Rents.*
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly tented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Ward's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each,			L. 50,000

The ſaid lottery will certainly be drawn at *Williamſburg* in NOVEMBER next, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. — ☞ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.